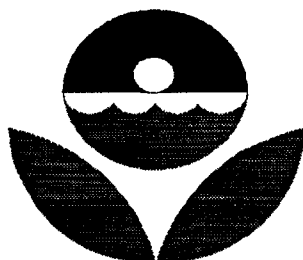


SDMS Doc ID 88217813

Lava Cap Mine Superfund Site

CERCLIS#: CAD983618893

Community Involvement Plan



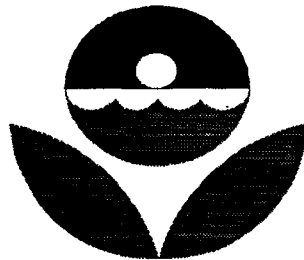
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX, Superfund Division
Office of Community Involvement
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-3)
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

September 1999

Lava Cap Mine Superfund Site

CERCLIS#: CAD983618893

Community Involvement Plan



United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX, Superfund Division
Office of Community Involvement
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-3)
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

September 1999

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Community Involvement Program is committed to promoting two-way communication between citizens and the Agency.

Active community involvement is crucial to the success of any public project. The EPA's community involvement activities for the Lava Cap Mine Superfund site are designed to:

- ☐ Inform the public of the nature of the environmental issues associated with the site,
- ☐ Inform the public about cleanup options under consideration to remedy these issues and progress being made to implement the remedy, and
- ☐ Involve the public in the decision making process about the site.

If you have questions about this community involvement plan, please contact:

Michelle Schutz, Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Superfund Division
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-7-2)
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
Telephone: 415-744-2393
Fax: 415-744-1917
Email: schutz.michelle@epa.gov

or

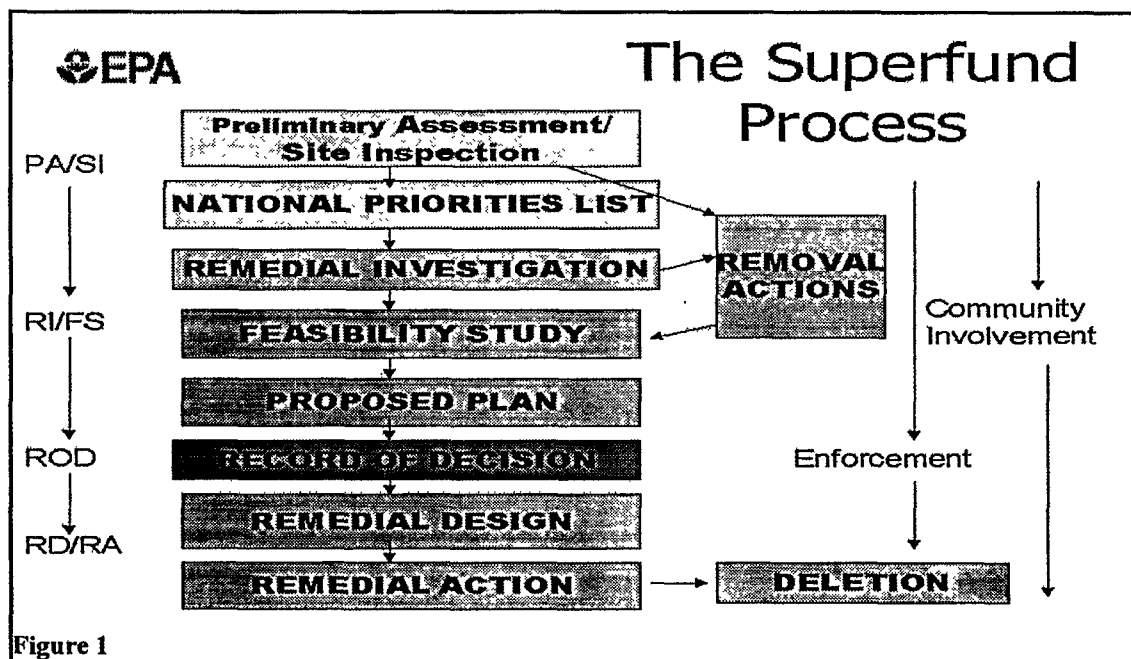
Catherine McCracken, Community Involvement Specialist
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
Superfund Division, Office of Community Involvement
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-3)
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
Telephone: 415-744-2182
Fax: 415-744-1796
Email: mccracken.catherine@epa.gov

Section 1.0 - Overview of the EPA's Superfund Program

In response to growing concerns over health and environmental risks posed by hazardous waste sites, the United States Congress established the Superfund Program in 1980 to clean up these sites. Two laws are the basis of the Superfund Program: the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Superfund program is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments. The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment. Superfund locates, investigates and cleans up hazardous waste sites throughout the United States.

If the EPA determines that a site poses an immediate threat to public health or welfare or the environment, it may implement removal actions to stop, prevent, minimize, stabilize or eliminate a hazardous substances release or potential release. Removal actions are emergency or short-term responses to immediate threats to public health, welfare, and the environment. Removal actions may take place in response to spills of hazardous substances, or at long-term cleanup sites, which are called Superfund remedial sites.

Sites that require long-term cleanup are proposed for addition to the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a published list of hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for extensive, long-term cleanup action under the Superfund program. Long-term cleanups are extensive, with several phases that lead to the ultimate goal of cleaning up the site and protecting human health and the environment. Throughout the process, the EPA provides opportunities for citizens to be informed of and involved in decision making related to a Superfund site (see Figure 1). Removal actions may be taken at any point in the remedial process.



Section 2.0 - Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

The EPA developed this Community Involvement Plan to facilitate two-way communication between the community members interested in the Lava Cap Mine Superfund site and the EPA and to encourage community involvement in site activities. The EPA will use the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that residents are not only kept informed, but provided the opportunity to become actively involved.

This Community Involvement Plan provides background information about the site, describes Nevada County in general terms, presents the EPA's community involvement program, and provides a listing of resources available. The EPA drew upon several information sources to develop this plan, including community interviews, site files and visits, an information meeting, and additional research. The EPA's Region 9 Office of Community Involvement, (located in San Francisco, California) will oversee the implementation of the community involvement activities outlined in this plan.

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) is the Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program. The NCP requires a Community Involvement Plan that is based on information gathered from community interviews. For remedial actions, the NCP requires that a Community Involvement Plan be in place before remedial investigation field activities, such as soil and water sampling, starts. The NCP also requires the EPA to revise the Community Involvement Plan before remedial design begins.

Section 3.0 - Site Information

Section 3.1 - Site Location

The Lava Cap Mine site occupies approximately 33 acres in a semi-rural residential area of the Sierra Nevada foothills in western Nevada County, California. The site is approximately 5 miles southeast of Nevada City and 6 miles east of Grass Valley (see Figure 2) at an elevation of about 2700 feet. The mine site is located in the Little Clipper Creek watershed basin (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2).

Lost Lake is a private lake surrounded by homes which is located approximately 1-1/4 miles downstream of the Lava Cap mine site. The annual rainfall in the area is approximately 55 inches, with annual light snowfalls occurring about five times each year.

In 1994, an estimated 1,776 people lived within one mile of the site, and 24,091 lived within four miles of the site. The immediate watershed basin ecosystem contains two California Species-of-Special-Interest: foothill yellow-legged frog, and western pond turtle, in addition to more common species of reptiles, amphibians, fish, birds, and mammals.

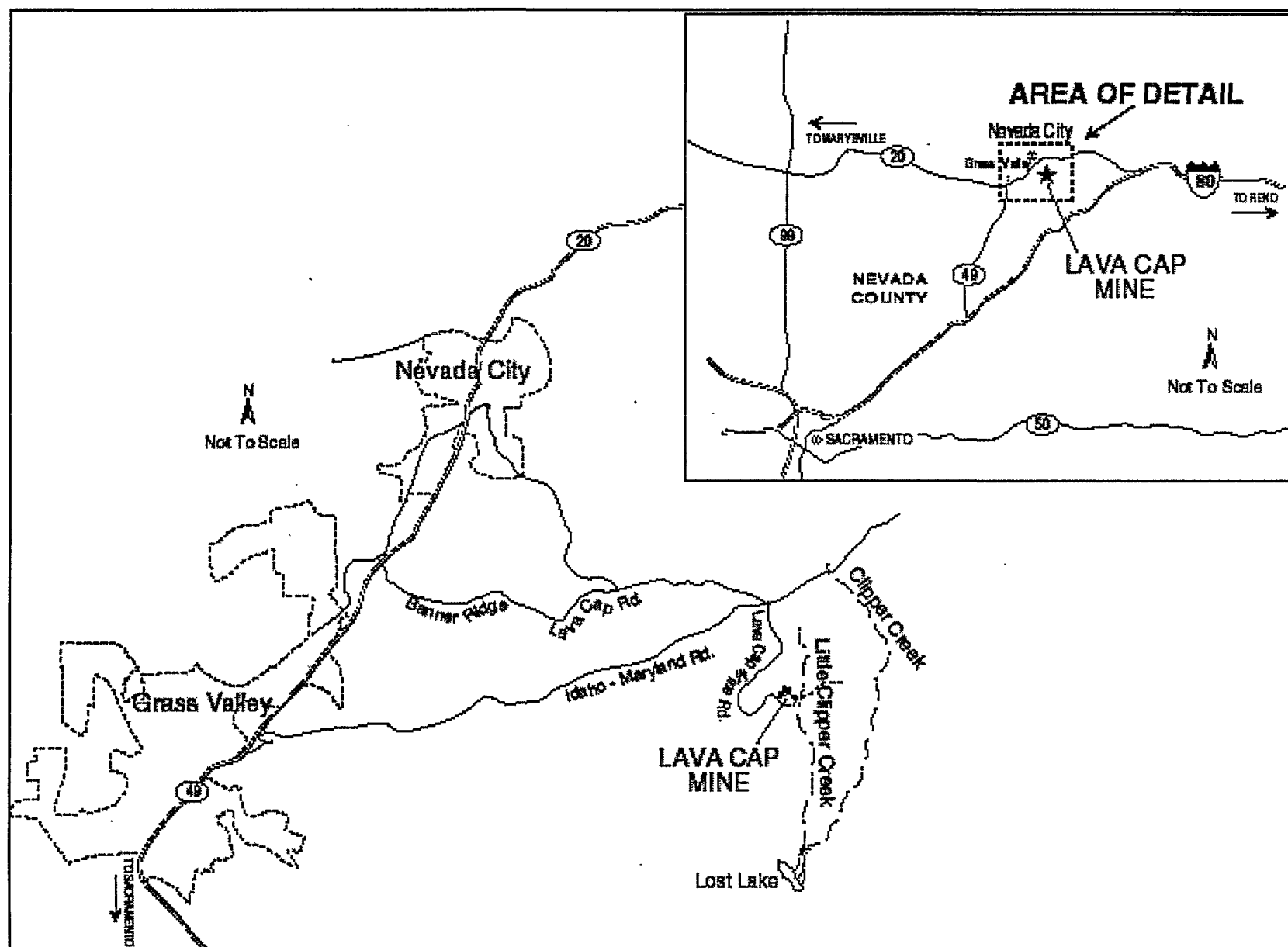
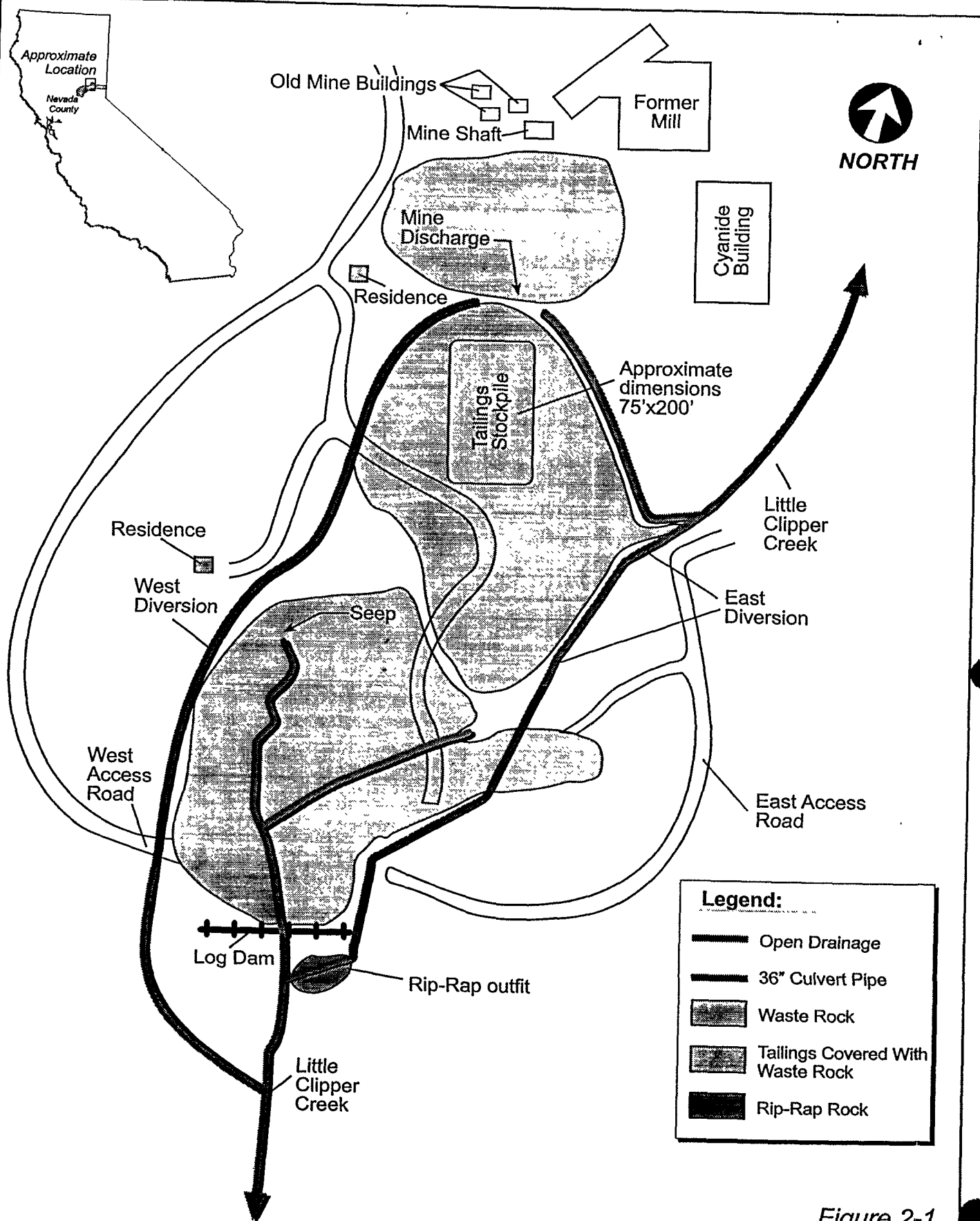


Figure 2



Note: Not to scale.

1. Base figure derived from plan produced by EPA field personnel during a February 20, 1998 site visit.

Figure 2-1
Lava Cap Mine
 Lava Cap Mine, Nevada City, California

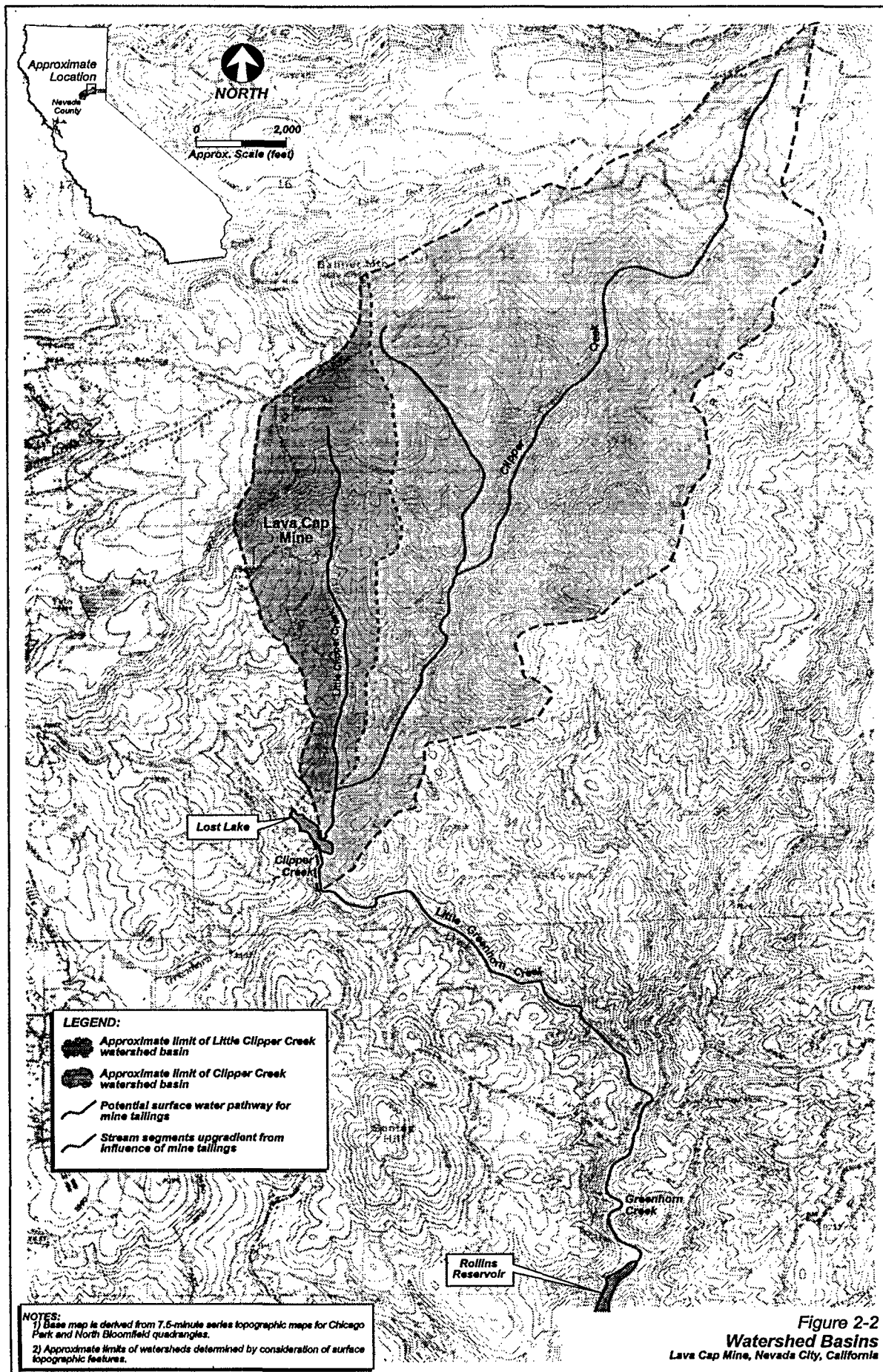


Figure 2-2
Watershed Basins
Lava Cap Mine, Nevada City, California

Section 3.2 - Site History

Gold and silver mining activities were initiated at Lava Cap Mine in 1861. From 1861 to 1918, processing of the ore and disposal of the waste rock, overburden, and tailings occurred off-site at the Banner Mine, which is located approximately 1.5 miles north of the Lava Cap Mine. The Lava Cap Mine was inactive from 1918 to 1934, at which time mining activities were resumed and a flotation plant was built to process the ore onsite. The gold and silver concentrates from the flotation plant were shipped to two smelters, one in California and the other in Washington. In 1940, a cyanide plant was built to recover the concentrates on site. However, this operation proved to be relatively ineffective. From 1941 to 1943, the cyanide plant only handled the middlings and tailings from the flotation plant. The middlings and tailings were ground to a very fine size (i.e., able to pass through a 400-mesh screen) then vat leached with cyanide to remove the residual gold and silver. Slurries from the flotation and cyanide processes were deposited in an onsite ravine. Where the ravine steepened and narrowed, a log dam approximately 60 feet high was built to hold the tailings in place. The waste rock and overburden were also deposited in two piles located onsite between the mineshaft and the tailings pond. In 1943, Lava Cap Mine was closed due to World War II. An attempt was made to re-open the mine in the mid-1980s. However, community opposition resulted in the defeat of a proposed re-zoning of the property which would have allowed mining activities to resume at the site.

During a major winter storm on December 31, 1996 and subsequent days in January 1997, the upper half of the log dam collapsed, releasing an estimated 10,000 cubic yards of tailings into Little Clipper Creek. In May 1997, staff from the California Department of Fish and Game and the Nevada County Department of Environmental Health inspected the site. Extensive deposits of tailings were observed in and on the shoreline of Little Clipper Creek, at the confluence of Little Clipper and Clipper Creeks, and in and on the shoreline of Lost Lake. The tailings were also observed in wetland areas contiguous with these water bodies, in some cases completely covering the vegetation. A fact sheet was issued based on March and April 1997 DTSC sampling results that indicated the presence of arsenic in Lost Lake water concentrations up to 28.4 ug/l and in shoreline soils at concentrations up to 1,130 mg/kg.

Arsenic has been detected in samples collected from the onsite tailings pile at concentrations of 997 mg/kg and 1,100 mg/kg. Arsenic has been detected in the two onsite waste rock piles at concentrations of 1,490 mg/kg and 1,900 mg/kg. Arsenic has also been detected at concentrations ranging from 0.41 mg/L to 0.99 mg/L in the mine drainage that emanates from the adit (the onsite entrance tunnel to the mine shaft) located between the two waste rock piles.

Section 3.3 - Site Inspections and Cleanup Activities

In 1979, complaints from local residents initiated an action from California's Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) that led to issuance of a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO). The CAO called for the property owners at that time to take measures to limit tailings discharges to Little Clipper Creek, to divert surface water runoff from the mine

and mill waste fill deposits, and to obtain an evaluation of the dam. This Order resulted in the construction of three small settling basins below the dam and some flow diversions around the tailings. No improvements were made to the dam.

Following complaints from nearby residents that silt was being released from Lava Cap Mine, a RWQCB biologist inspected the Little Clipper Creek downstream of Lava Cap Mine and observed that "conditions...are not suitable for stream life." Various point along a one-mile section of Little Clipper Creek downstream of the dam were observed and found to contain "no live stream organisms". The stream bed was found to be smothered by a fine silt from the Lava Cap Mine site.

In 1994, Bechtel Environmental, working under an EPA contract, conducted a site inspection at Lava Cap Mine. Their findings echoed those of the State inspectors before them. Bechtel's samples found arsenic concentrations as high as 7,070 mg/kg arsenic in onsite sediments.

In 1997, the California Department of Fish and Game re-inspected the site. Again, eroded material was found in Little Clipper Creek downstream of Lava Cap Mine. They concluded that "degraded and impacted fish and wildlife resources remain at-risk from continued erosion and discharge of tailing material from the mine site." The stream was biologically dead below Lava Cap Mine, and tailings had migrated to Lost Lake, impacting wildlife there.

Several times during 1997, DTSC has conducted sampling onsite and offsite at Lava Cap Mine to determine the locations and concentrations of arsenic contamination.

Following the dam collapse in January 1997, the current property owner constructed a drainage ditch upstream of the mill tailings which partially diverted surface water away from the tailings.

In October 1997, the EPA Region 9 Emergency Response Office determined that conditions associated with the tailings release from the Lava Cap Mine site met the National Contingency Plan (NCP) section 300.415(b)(2) criteria for a removal action. During October and November 1997, 4,000 cubic yards of tailings were removed from the damaged dam area and stockpiled on the waste rock pile immediately to the north of the tailings pile. The lower half of the dam (i.e., approximately 30 feet in height) was found to be in relatively good condition. The steep slopes of the tailings pile immediately behind the dam were graded and the entire tailings pile was covered with waste rock. Stream diversions were also created around the tailings pile. In February 1998 a second response was constructed at the site to stabilize another tailings release and to further improve the drainage. The removal action has been completed and included covering approximately 4,000 cubic yards of stockpiled tailings with a clay cap.

The EPA formally listed the Lava Cap Mine site on the National Priorities List (NPL) in February 1999, allowing Superfund funding to be spent on investigation and cleanup of the site.

Section 4.0 - Community Background

Section 4.1 - Community Profile

The area now known as western Nevada County was inhabited by the Hill Nisenan (a southern linguistic group of the Maidu Tribe) for thousand of years prior to European settlement. Routes used by European settlers to cross over the Sierras went through the Nisenan's territory. Western Nevada County, and in particular the areas near the present-day cities of Grass Valley and Nevada City, was one of the most important California "Gold Rush" era mining areas. After 1849, most tribal members were forced off of their lands and left the area, or were killed by miners and other settlers.

Today's Nevada County covers a land area of 978 square miles (612,900 acres), and is located in the northeastern part of California. The County's 1998 population was 91,117 (California Department of Finance, DOF, 1999). Communities near the Lava Cap Mine site include Nevada City (1998 estimated population 2,880), and Grass Valley (1998 estimated population 9,475). The major regional population and industrial centers near the Grass Valley/Nevada City area include Reno (91 miles northeast), South Lake Tahoe (94 miles northeast), and Sacramento (60 miles southwest). The Nevada County government has five elected members of the Board of Supervisors, who serve four-year terms, and a County Administrator.

There are a variety of land uses in Nevada County, ranging from very rural to semi-rural residential, to more developed areas such as Grass Valley and Nevada City. Timber resources in the County are primarily located in Tahoe and Toiyabe National Forests, accounting for 28 percent of Nevada County's land area. The County is also rich in mineral resources including lode gold, placer gold, chromite, barite and sand and gravel. A wide variety of wildlife is supported by the county's mix of habitats. Nevada County is part of the watershed that drains into the Bear, Middle and South Yuba, and Truckee Rivers. The riparian habitats along the rivers and streams are essential in supporting sensitive wildlife including deer, wolverine, eagle, goshawk, amphibians and the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout. (Nevada County, 1995).

Over the past twenty years, Nevada County has transitioned from a traditional, predominantly resource based rural county, to a much more varied and diverse population and economic base. This has been reflected in the land use pattern, with increased commercial and industrial uses, as well as a greater diversity of residential uses (Nevada County, 1995). Rapid growth in the past decade has resulted in strains on the county's infrastructure, with increasing demands for highways, water, schools, and other public facilities.

The Grass Valley/Nevada City area has been the focal point of most of the County's commercial, industrial and residential growth and development. Grass Valley and Nevada City have had a combined increase of nearly 3,000 residences during the past twenty years.

In addition, a majority of the commercial and industrial development in Nevada County is located in or around Grass Valley and Nevada City. Commercial uses are concentrated in downtown Grass Valley and downtown Nevada City. New commercial development was substantial in the 1980s and retail sales since 1986 have increased at a rate of about 10 percent annually (Nevada County, 1995).

Of Nevada County's total population, approximately 93% of residents are Caucasian, 5% of residents are Hispanic, less than 1% of residents are African American, less than 1% of residents are Asian or Pacific Islander, and less than 1% of residents are American Indian (DOF, 1999). The county's population distribution by age in 1998 is: approximately 16.6% of residents are under the age of 12, 8.6% of residents are 12-18 years, 4.5% of residents are 19-24 years, 12.4% of residents are 25-34 years, 18.2% of residents are 35-44 years, 11.2% of residents are 45-54 years, 10.3% of residents are 55-64 years, and 18.2% of residents are 65 years or older.

The median household income estimate in 1995 in Nevada County was \$37,113. An estimated 9.4% of Nevada County's total population live in poverty.

The Western Nevada County area's school system consists of 30 elementary and middle schools, two high schools, seven alternative and charter schools, and eight private schools, with a total student population of over 13,000.

Section 4.2 - History of Community Involvement

Residents who live near or own property close to the Lava Cap Mine site or the Lost Lake area expressed their concerns to regulatory agencies as early as 1979. This activity decreased in the 1980s, but returned and increased after the partial dam failure in 1997. Some residents wrote letters to fellow neighbors, the Nevada County Board of Supervisors, and their Congressman. Newspaper articles with headlines such as "Tailings spill leaves creek lifeless" and warnings that residents should not come into contact with the tailings increased concerns and questions regarding cleanup options. Many residents were frustrated to learn that conditions which had caused previous smaller tailings discharges to the Little Clipper Creek had not been addressed. Some residents were not aware that they lived near a mine site, or that Lost Lake was constructed as a tailings impoundment.

The EPA's community involvement activities for the Lava Cap Mine site began in the Fall of 1997, prior to the removal action described in Section 3.3 above. Staff from the EPA's Region 9 Offices of Community Involvement and Emergency Response went door-to-door to talk with residents near the Lava Cap Mine site and the Lost Lake area to inform them that the removal action would take place and answer their questions. They left a flyer with information about the removal action for residents along the routes that trucks used to access the site. This flyer listed contact names and telephone numbers for the On-Scene Coordinator, Investigator, and Community Involvement Specialist, Region 9's toll-free number, and a mailing coupon which residents could return to be informed of future activities at the site.

The announcement that the EPA would be doing short-term work to address the immediate threats posed by the remaining tailings was positively received by local residents, officials, and media. A copy of the Administrative Record for the removal action was placed at the Nevada County Library in Nevada City for review by interested members of the public.

Section 4.3 - Key Community Concerns

The EPA conducted personal or telephone interviews with approximately 24 residents who live near or own property near the Lava Cap Mine site or the Lost Lake area during March 1999. In addition, the EPA also interviewed: Peter Van Zant, Nevada County Supervisor, David Brennan, (then) Nevada County Administrator, Tim Snellings, Director of the Nevada County Department of Environmental Health, Tracy Gidel, Hazardous Materials Specialist with the Nevada County Department of Environmental Health, and several other interested Nevada County residents. The interviews allowed the EPA to inform participants about the Superfund program and the listing of the Lava Cap Mine site on the National Priorities List, and to gather information on concerns and questions about the site.

The community's major concerns regarding the Lava Cap Mine Superfund site include:

- ☐ Health effects if exposed to arsenic or other contaminants from the site;
- ☐ Well water sampling;
- ☐ Impact of Superfund listing on property values and resale of property;
- ☐ Access routes to be used during sampling and cleanup work;
- ☐ Impact of heavy equipment and truck traffic on privately owned and maintained roads;
- ☐ Opportunities to be involved in decision-making about the site;
- ☐ Timetable for site activities; and
- ☐ Sampling scope and protocols to be used to evaluate nature and extent of contamination.

Through the interviewing process, the EPA was also able to discuss the types of information residents want to receive and how the EPA can best provide that information. Following the interviews, the EPA analyzed the information provided by participants, reviewed additional information from the local media and site files, and designed this community involvement plan for the Lava Cap Mine Superfund site. The major concerns and questions raised were:

☐ **Health effects if exposed to arsenic or other contaminants from the site**

A concern expressed by many residents during the community interviews was that they do not know if they, their children, or their pets, are being exposed to arsenic or other contaminants from the site, via their drinking water, contact with contaminated sediments in the Lost Lake area, eating fish caught in Lost Lake, or inhalation of dust during dry seasons. Residents want to know about the health/long-term effects of being exposed to arsenic and how to recognize signs of exposure. Since the California Department of Toxic Substances Control released a fact sheet about the tailing spill in mid-1997, residents near Lost Lake have stopped walking or hiking at the edge, or swimming and boating in Lost Lake. One participant in the interviews asked if residents could petition the EPA to do an epidemiological study in the area.

Other individuals interviewed have stated that arsenic exists throughout the environment, Lost Lake was built as a mine tailings impoundment and has probably always had some arsenic contaminated tailings in its sediments. They conclude that there is no impact to residents from the tailings spill and that adding the site to the Superfund list is a waste of effort and money.

☐ **Well water sampling**

Most of the residents interviewed are on private wells for their drinking water and residential use needs, and are concerned about arsenic or other contaminants impacting their wells. Several residents have used bottled water for drinking and cooking since the 1997 tailings spill. Some residents know that their wells are shallow wells, others are not sure of the depth or condition of their wells. Some wells are located very close to either Little Clipper Creek or Lost Lake and these residents are concerned that their wells are at a high risk for contamination from arsenic. Residents who had their wells tested after the 1997 tailings spill who were willing to speak to this issue stated that they have not found arsenic contamination. A number of residents indicated an interest in having their wells tested again by the EPA, and are willing to allow access to their property for sampling activities. Some residents inquired whether the EPA could reimburse them for costs associated with well testing after the 1997 tailings spill.

☐ **Impact of Superfund listing on property values, use and resale of property**

Owners of property in the areas near the Lava Cap Mine site and Lost Lake are very concerned about the impacts of the formal NPL listing on the value of their property. One Lost Lake area resident indicated that they had tried to put their house on the market to sell after the 1997 tailings spill and no one was interested in purchasing the property after hearing about the potential contamination problem. Many residents purchased their properties as "their life investment" and had planned to "live there for the rest of their lives." Now they feel that even if they wanted to leave, they are not able to do so: "we are trapped here" was how one resident described the situation.

Community members have also reinforced the need for the EPA to provide accurate and consistent information regarding the definition of the Superfund site itself - which properties are in the investigation area and/or site, and which are not. Residents who live near Clipper Creek were upset that the map which appeared in the local paper did not even include Little Clipper Creek and could give people the impression that properties adjacent to Clipper Creek were impacted by the 1997 tailings spill. Property owners and interview participants who are members of the Nevada County Board of Realtors want definition of their disclosure requirements and asked for the EPA's assistance in putting together a packet of information to address this issue.

Another important concern for residents near Lost Lake and Little Clipper Creek is that they have lost the recreational value of their property, which for many was a primary reason of purchasing property in the area. One resident made the comment "you can buy property almost anywhere with a lawn or a meadow...we bought here because of the lake." Residents enjoyed the ability to walk and hike along the Lost Lake shoreline or along Little Clipper Creek, allow their children and/or pets to play in those areas, and use Lost Lake for boating, canoeing, swimming, and fishing. Residents are concerned that EPA will fill-in Lost Lake as part of cleanup activities, or construct some kind of barrier at the shoreline of Lost Lake. Those residents would not be supportive of these kinds of actions, but do want restoration of the recreational uses of Lost Lake and Little Clipper Creek as project goals. As one resident asked, "When can we go swimming?"

☐ **Access routes and traffic impacts during sampling and cleanup work**

Many residents who live near the Lava Cap Mine site are concerned about access routes to be used for trucks and equipment during sampling and cleanup work. Two primary routes to access the Lava Cap Mine site (Idaho-Maryland Road and Banner Ridge Lava Cap Road) and the Lost Lake area (Greenhorn Road) are two-lane winding roads which go through entirely residential areas. The speed limit on these roads is 35 mph and 20mph on sharp curve portions of the roads. When vehicles turn off these primary routes, most roads are semi-improved, covered with gravel or asphalt or not at all, with speed limits of 20mph. Many of these secondary roads are not built or maintained by Nevada County, but have been constructed and are maintained as private roads by local residents. Several neighborhoods have road associations

which collect annual fees from residents for road repairs or other projects. Access into and out of these residential areas is of concern to residents in case of emergency situations and some have expressed concerns about adding to the number of vehicles using these routes over an extended period of time.

Residents on and near Lava Cap Mine Road itself have pointed out that there is a school bus stop at the corner of Lava Cap Mine Road and Banner Ridge Lava Cap Road where about 100 children and their parents congregate twice a day. Many of the families in both the Lava Cap Mine site and Lost Lake neighborhoods have small children and/or pets, and noted that vehicles that exceed the speed limits on the side roads would present a potential safety issue.

Residents have also expressed concerns about the possibility that a cleanup option would involve excavation and hauling out of contaminated mine tailings along the heavily residential corridors described above. They would like to be notified of any activities which involve haul routes and have encouraged the EPA to consider an alternatives analysis for site access. One suggestion that has been made is to consider Loma Rica Road, which is a County maintained road.

☐ **Impact of heavy equipment/truck traffic on privately owned and maintained roads**

As described above, many of the secondary roads in the area (i.e. those off Nevada County maintained roads such as Banner Ridge Lava Cap Road, Idaho-Maryland Road, and Greenhorn Road) have been constructed and are maintained as private roads by local residents, for access to their homes and properties. Residents on these roads are concerned about the impact of heavy equipment and truck traffic on the condition of these roads. They have stated that these roads were not built to handle two-way traffic nor will they sustain extended use over time by heavy trucks and/or equipment. Most of these roads do not have shoulders or drainage structures and those that are covered with asphalt are crumbling at the edges. Residents want the EPA to use roads that are built and maintained by Nevada County and/or that have fewer adjacent residential properties during sampling and cleanup work.

☐ **Opportunities to be informed of and involved in decision-making about the site**

When asked how involved they would like to be in decision-making about the Lava Cap Mine site, participants provided a range of answers. All interview participants indicated that at a minimum they want to be informed of activities, especially if those activities involve work near their property or use of roads for access and/or hauling. They want to be updated on site boundary issues and notified immediately if any potential health threats associated with the contamination at or from the site are identified by the EPA.

About half of the interview participants indicated their interest in being more actively involved with decision-making about the site, perhaps through participation on a Community Advisory Group (CAG). Nevada County Supervisor Peter Van Zant (whose District includes the Lava Cap Mine site) has offered to serve as a contact point for convening a CAG.

☐ **Timetable for site activities**

Although many residents appreciated being provided an overview of the Superfund process, they also asked for a site-specific timetable for these activities. Some residents are frustrated that no additional cleanup work has taken place since the EPA conducted removal work in the Fall of 1997 and prior to that, since the January 1997 tailings spill. They expressed concerns and anger that the problem will be studied for almost a year and that cleanup activities would not start until after that. They were pleased to hear that the site Remedial Project Manager is doing her best to expedite work on the site and are interested in seeing quick action to understand and address any problems associated with the Lava Cap Mine site.

☐ **Sampling area and protocols to be used to evaluate nature and extent of contamination**

A number of residents asked questions about the sampling area and protocols to be used in the EPA's investigation work, which will begin in October 1999. Many residents wanted assurances that the EPA's sampling efforts would include the Lost Lake area, not just the Lava Cap Mine site itself. The issue of scope of sampling efforts is tied into concerns about the EPA defining what properties are included (or not) in the site boundary. Most individuals interviewed stated that they would be willing to allow access to their properties for sampling activities and many indicated that they would like the EPA to sample their private well to confirm that there is no contamination of their drinking water supply from arsenic or other contaminants from the Lava Cap Mine site.

In addition to the scope and location of sampling work, many interview participants asked questions about what contaminants the EPA would be sampling for, what levels of contamination pose potential health risks, and the methods that will be used for sampling Little Clipper Creek and Lost Lake. Some individuals do not trust previous sampling work and analysis that has been conducted by the Nevada County Department of Environmental Health, the California Water Quality Control Board, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and other agencies. A newspaper article which appeared in early March 1999 in *The Sacramento Bee* focusing on the issues related to sampling protocols reinforced these concerns for some residents. Some residents inquired about who would analyze the samples that the EPA collects, and encouraged the EPA to conduct the samples analysis using our own laboratory. A few individuals asked if the public would be allowed to view EPA's sampling activities.

Section 4.4: EPA's Response to Community Concerns

The EPA has conducted a number of activities since the Lava Cap Mine site was proposed for listing on the NPL to provide additional information to community members and local officials, answer questions, and hear concerns. Specifically:

- Presentation to Nevada County Board of Supervisors by Michelle Schutz, Remedial Project Manager (December 15, 1998);
- Presentation at Nevada County Board of Supervisors "Town Forum" meeting by Michelle Schutz, Remedial Project Manager, on the Superfund Process and the listing of the Lava Cap Mine Site (March 1, 1999);
- Catherine McCracken, Community Involvement Specialist, met with *The Union* environmental affairs reporter to provide information about the Superfund program and the Lava Cap site (March 1999);
- Community interviews for this site community involvement plan involved about 24 residents near the Lava Cap mine site or the Lost Lake area; 12 other individuals from local government or other areas were also interviewed. (March 1-8, 1999);
- Information on Superfund Community Advisory Groups (CAGs) and the Superfund Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program has been mailed to interview participants who expressed an interest in these community involvement activities or who wanted more information prior to making a decision (March 1999);
- The EPA's site contractor has been instructed to include a non-technical executive summary (less than 5 pages) in all technical site reports (Spring 1999);
- Sampling of residential private wells was incorporated into development of the site field sampling plan (April 1999);
- In response to requests from community members, the EPA is exploring how to provide site information via the Region 9 Internet site (www.epa.gov/region09).

Section 4.5: Summary of Communication Needs

As described above, residents are interested in being notified of progress and decisions about the Lava Cap Mine site, and need to know who to call if they have questions or need to address site issues. Some residents wanted to make sure that the local Nevada County Department of Environmental Health and Board of Supervisors office is kept up to date on site activities so that they are also prepared to answer residents' questions. Residents want information provided in terms that they can easily understand and have suggested a mix of larger, public meetings with smaller, in-home meetings as a good way to encourage involvement on site issues.

Most residents felt that a minimum of two weeks advance notice prior to any public meeting or open house is held provides adequate notice. Some residents have expressed a specific interest in making sure that media accounts about the Lava Cap Mine site are accurate, particularly when site boundary and nature/extent of contamination issues are portrayed. Community members and residents who are involved in real estate transactions or who own property in the area need more information about disclosure requirements now that the Lava Cap Mine site has been listed as a Superfund site.

Many residents use electronic mail as well as the Internet and are interested in a Lava Cap Mine Web site. The daily local newspaper, *The Union*, is by far the most popular source of news for residents, with many also reading *The Sacramento Bee* and its twice weekly (Thursday and Sunday) *Neighbors* section which covers the Grass Valley/Nevada City local news. Residents listen to the local radio stations, KNCO and KVMR. Television stations which broadcast in the area are based in Sacramento and San Francisco, with a local cable access channel based in Grass Valley.

Section 5.0: EPA's Community Involvement Program

The overall goal of the EPA's community involvement program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and the EPA, and to provide opportunities to the community for meaningful and active involvement in the Superfund process. Some of the community involvement activities (indicated in **bold**) are required by the National Contingency Plan, the regulations which implement the Superfund Program. These requirements are the minimum activities which must be implemented by the EPA. The EPA publication, *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*, describes community involvement activities in the Superfund program in detail. A copy of this publication can be found at the site information repositories.

- **Establish a site information repository** - The information repository is a file containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and TAG application information on a Superfund site. It is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library. The information repositories for the Lava Cap Mine Superfund Site are the Nevada County Library in Nevada City and the Grass Valley Library. Address and hours of operation information for the libraries can be found in Appendix D of this community involvement plan.

- **Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) notification** - The TAG is a grant program that provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to Superfund cleanup actions. The EPA must inform the public of the availability of TAGs and include in the information repository(ies) material that describes the TAG application process. A public notice describing the TAG Program will be published in *The Union* on September 30, 1999. A TAG fact sheet has been available at all public meetings/open houses about the site and copies have been placed at the two information repositories.
- **Provide site information on the Internet** - In October 1999, the Region 9 Superfund Division Web page will be upgraded to allow community members to find a greater amount of information about specific Superfund sites, including maps, photos, reports, and fact sheets. To access the main page of the Region 9 Waste and Superfund Divisions, access: <http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/> The Nevada County Department of Environmental Health has offered to provide a link to the EPA's Web site from their Web page: <http://www.co.nevada.ca.us/ehealth>
- **Site mailing list** - The EPA develops and maintains a site mailing list of public officials, local residents, and other interested individuals, who have indicated that they would like to receive site information, meeting notices and similar information. The site mailing list is maintained by the EPA's Region 9 Office of Community Involvement. The EPA does not release its site mailing lists to individuals or groups for privacy reasons.
- **Establish e-mail list for site** - Many residents are interested in receiving meeting notices or reminders via electronic mail. An e-mail list for this site will be developed and maintained by the EPA's Region 9 Office of Community Involvement. This e-mail list will be considered as a supplement to, not a substitute for, the site mailing list described above.
- **Open Houses and Availability Sessions** - The EPA will organize meetings such as open houses and availability sessions to discuss project activities, upcoming sampling activities, sampling results, the Superfund process, the CAG and TAG programs, and other areas of interest to community members, such as human health risk assessment. The EPA project staff are also available to provide presentations to community or other groups on an as requested basis.
- **Toll-free number** - The EPA's Region 9 Office of Community Involvement maintains a toll-free line (800-231-3075) so that community members can leave a message for an EPA staff member at no expense.

- Fact Sheets - Site update fact sheets will be periodically prepared and distributed to the site mailing list and the site information repositories, and posted on the Region 9 Web site.
- **Establish Administrative Record (AR) provide and AR notification** - The AR is a file that is maintained, and contains all information used, by the EPA to make its decision on the selection of a response action. This file is to be available for public review and a copy established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. A duplicate file is held in the Region 9 Superfund Records Center. The EPA will publish a public notice of availability regarding the Administrative Record for the Lava Cap Mine Superfund Site in *The Union* after the beginning of the remedial investigation (RI).
- **Public notice availability of Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Proposed Plan** - The RI/FS are investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process. They are intended to:
 - Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a Superfund site;
 - Establish criteria for cleaning up a site;
 - Identify and screen cleanup alternatives for response action; and
 - Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

The EPA will describe all of the alternatives and identify its preferred alternative in a document called a Proposed Plan. The EPA is required to analyze a "no action" alternative in the FS and Proposed Plan, as a baseline for comparing the cleanup alternatives. A public notice will be published in *The Union* announcing the availability of the RI/FS and the Proposed Plan.
- **Announce minimum 30-day public comment period and public meeting** - The public notice described above will also announce a comment period of at least 30 days for the submission of written and oral comments. If requested, this comment period will be extended by a minimum of 30 additional days by the EPA. The EPA will hold at least one public meeting during the comment period to explain the alternatives analyzed and take public comments on the RI/FS and all the alternatives described in the Proposed Plan. A meeting transcript will be prepared and made available to the public in the site information repositories.
- **Responsiveness summary** - The EPA prepares a response to significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted on the Proposed Plan and RI/FS, and includes this responsiveness summary in the Record of Decision for the site.

- **Record of Decision Availability and notification** - The Record of Decision, or ROD, is a public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at a Superfund site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the RI/FS and consideration of public comments and community concerns. The EPA will make the ROD available to the public for review and copying at the site information repositories before the start of any remedial action. The EPA will publish a public notice of the ROD's availability in *The Union* and state the basis and purpose of the selected action.

- **Revision of the Community Involvement Plan** - An engineering phase follows the ROD when technical drawings and specifications are developed for a response action at a site. The EPA may revise the Community Involvement Plan, if necessary, to reflect community concerns that pertain to the remedial design and construction phase.

- **Remedial Design Fact Sheet and Public Briefing** - Upon completion of the final engineering design, the EPA will issue a fact sheet and may provide a public briefing before actual construction work.

- **Deletion of site from National Priorities List** - A site can be deleted from the NPL when the EPA has determined that no further response is appropriate, based on three factors:
 - Responsible parties have completed all of the appropriate response actions;
 - Superfund-financed response has been completed and no further cleanup by responsible parties is needed; and
 - A remedial investigation indicates that the site poses no significant threat to public health, welfare, or the environment, and therefore, construction of remedial (response) measures is not appropriate.

Procedures for deleting a site from the NPL include: publication of a notice of intent to delete in the *Federal Register* and in a local newspaper (in the case of the Lava Cap Mine Superfund site, *The Union*), a public comment period of at least 30 days on the proposed deletion, public access to the information supporting the proposed deletion at the site information repositories, the EPA preparing a response to significant comments received during the public comment period. The final deletion package is placed at the site information repositories once the notice of final deletion is published in the *Federal Register*.

APPENDIX A: LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS AND OTHER CONTACTS

Nevada County

Board of Supervisors

Eric Rood Administrative Center, 950 Maidu Avenue

Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Telephone: 530-265-1480

Fax: 530-265-1234

Email: ncbos@nccn.net

Peter Van Zant, Chairman (District I)

Email: pvanzant@oro.net

Term of Office: 1997-2000

Karen Knecht (District II)

Email: knecht@ironetc.com

Term of Office: 1997-2000

Bruce Conklin, Vice Chairman (District III)

Email: bruceconklin@hotmail.com

Term of Office: 1999-2002

Elizabeth Martin (District IV)

Email: izzy@oro.net

Term of Office: 1999-2002

Sam Dardick (District V)

Email: sam@nccn.net

Term of Office: 1997-2000

Note: Regular meetings of the Nevada County Board of Supervisors take place on the first, second, and third Tuesdays of each month starting at 9:00 a.m. in the Eric Rood Administrative Center, 950 Maidu Avenue, Nevada City, CA. Meeting dates for the remainder of 1999 are:

October 5, 12, 26

November 2, 9, 23

December 7, 14, 28

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Cathy Thompson

Eric Rood Administrative Center

950 Maidu Avenue, 2nd Floor

Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Telephone: 530-265-1480

Email: nccob@nccn.net

Staff Analyst, Board of Supervisors

Patrick Ward

Eric Rood Administrative Center

950 Maidu Avenue, 2nd Floor

Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Telephone: 530-265-7139

Fax: 530-265-1234

Email: ncbos@nccn.net

Air Pollution Control Officer

Rod Hill

Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District

P.O. Box 2509

200 Litton Drive, Suite 320

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Telephone: 530-274-9360

Community Development Agency

Williard "Tim" Chow, Director
Eric Rood Administrative Center
950 Maidu Avenue, 1st Floor
Nevada City, CA 95959-8617
Telephone: 530-265-1222

County Administrator

Eric Rood Administrative Center
950 Maidu Avenue, 2nd Floor
Nevada City, CA 95959-8617
Telephone: 530-265-7040
Email: cao@co.nevada.ca.us

County Counsel

Jim Flageollet
Eric Rood Administrative Center
950 Maidu Avenue, 2nd Floor
Nevada City, CA 95959-8617
Telephone: 530-265-1319
Email: counsel@co.nevada.ca.us

Emergency Services Officer (also Fleet Manager, General Services Director)

Dennis Cassella
12548 Loma Rica Drive
Grass Valley, CA 95945
Telephone: 530-265-1403
Email: dennis.cassella@co.nevada.ca.us

Department of Environmental Health

Tim Snellings, Director

Eric Rood Administrative Center

950 Maidu Avenue, 1st Floor

Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Telephone: 530-265-1423

Fax: 530-265-7056

Email: tim@nccn.net

Tracy Gidel, Supervising Hazardous Materials Specialist

Eric Rood Administrative Center

950 Maidu Avenue, 1st Floor

Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Telephone: 530-265-1449

Fax: 530-265-7056

Email: tracy@nccn.net

Health Officer

Herbert A. Giese, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.

HEW Building, 10433 Willow Valley Road

Nevada City, CA 95959

Telephone: 530-265-1450

Planning & Recreation Department

Bob Leggett, Interim Director

Eric Rood Administrative Center

950 Maidu Avenue, 1st Floor

Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Telephone: 530-265-1440

Transportation & Sanitation Department

Tom Miller, Director

Eric Rood Administrative Center

950 Maidu Avenue, 2nd Floor

Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Telephone: 530-265-1411

Email: tom.miller@co.nevada.ca.us

Grass Valley

Grass Valley City Administration

125 East Main Street

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Telephone: 530-274-4310

Mayor Bill Hullender

City Council: Linda Stevens, Gerard Tassone, John Taylor, Patti Ingram

Nevada City

Nevada City Hall

317 Broad Street

Nevada City, CA 95959

Telephone: 530-265-2496

Mayor Tom Balch

City Council: Sharon Tobiassen (Vice Mayor), Steve Cottrell, G. Patrick Dyer, Kerry Arnett

APPENDIX B: STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS AND OTHER STATE CONTACTS

Senator Tim Leslie

District Office (Senate District 1)
330 Fair Lane, Building A
Placerville, CA 95667
Telephone: 530-621-3891

Assemblyman Sam Aanestad

District 3
State Capitol, Room 2137
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-319-2003
Fax: 916-319-2103

California Department of Conservation

Gail Newton
Office of Mine Reclamation
Manager, Abandoned Mine Lands Unit
801 K Street, MS09-06
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: 916-323-8564
Fax: 916-322-4862
Email: gnewton@consrv.ca.gov

California Department of Fish and Game

Patty Velez
20 Lower Ragsdale Drive, Suite 100
Monterey, CA 93950
Telephone: 831-649-2876

California Department of Health Services

Marilyn Underwood

Environmental Health Investigations Branch

1515 Clay Street, Suite 1700

Oakland, CA 94612

Telephone: 510-622-4415

Fax: 510-622-4505

Email: munderwo@dhs.ca.gov

California Department of Toxic Substances Control

Ed Cargyle

10151 Croydon Way, Suite 3

Sacramento, CA 95822-2106

Telephone: 916-324-1826

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

Bill Croyle, Senior Engineer

3443 Routier Road, Ste. A

Sacramento, CA 95827-3003

Telephone: 916-255-3059

APPENDIX C: *FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS AND OTHER CONTACTS*

Senator Barbara Boxer

San Francisco Office

1700 Montgomery Street, Suite 240

San Francisco, CA 94111

Telephone: 415-403-0100

Fax: 415-956-6701

Senator Dianne Feinstein

San Francisco Office

525 Market Street, Suite 3670

San Francisco, CA 94105

Telephone: 415-536-6868

Congressman Wally Herger

District Office

55 Independence Circle, Suite 104

Chico, CA 95973

Telephone: 530-893-8363

U.S. Geological Survey

Roger Ashley, Geologist

345 Middlefield Road, MS 901

Menlo Park, CA 94025

Telephone: 650-329-5416

Email: ashley@usgs.gov

APPENDIX D: INFORMATION REPOSITORY LOCATIONS

Grass Valley Public Library

207 Mill Street

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Contact:

Telephone: 530-273-4117

Hours:	Monday, Thursday and Friday:	Noon to 6:00 pm
	Tuesday and Wednesday:	Noon to 8:00 pm
	Saturday:	10:00 am to 4:00 pm
	Sunday:	Closed

Nevada County Library

980 Helling Way

Nevada City, CA

Contact:

Telephone: 530-265-7050

Hours:	Monday, Thursday:	Noon to 8:00 pm
	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday:	Noon to 6:00 pm
	Saturday:	10:00 am to 4:00 pm
	Sunday:	Closed

APPENDIX E: MEETING LOCATIONS

Grass Valley Veteran's Building

255 South Auburn

Grass Valley, CA

Contact: Tracy Gidel, Nevada County Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 530-265-1449

Miner's Foundry Cultural Center

325 Spring Street

Nevada City, CA

Contact: Ellen Davis

Telephone: 530-265-5040

Nevada County Board of Realtors Offices

336 Crown Point Circle

Grass Valley, CA 95945-9089

Contact: Lowell Lusk

Telephone: 530-272-2627

Nevada County Government Center

950 Maidu Avenue

Nevada City, CA 95959-8617

Contact: Tracy Gidel, Nevada County Department of Environmental Health

Telephone: 530-265-1449

Nevada County Library Community Room

980 Helling Way

Nevada City, CA

Contact: Booking Office

Telephone: 530-265-7050

Sierra College - Nevada County Campus

250 Sierra College Drive

Grass Valley, CA

Telephone: 530-274-5301

St. Joseph's Cultural Center

410 S. Church Street

Grass Valley, CA

Telephone: 530-272-4725

APPENDIX F: OTHER LOCAL RESOURCES

Grass Valley/Nevada County Chamber of Commerce

248 Mill Street

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Telephone: 530-273-4667 or 800-655-4667 (CA only)

Fax: 530-272-5440

Email: [gvncchamber@oro.net](mailto:gvincchamber@oro.net)

Nevada City Chamber of Commerce

Cathy Whittlesey, Executive Manager

132 Main Street

Nevada City, CA 95959

Telephone: 530-265-2692

Nevada County Board of Realtors

Lowell Lusk, Executive Vice President

336 Crown Point Circle

Grass Valley, CA 95945-9089

Telephone: 530-272-2627

Fax: 530-272-2646

Patty Lanser, Nevada County Board of Realtors Legislative Affairs Committee

Prudential California Realty

220 Main Street, Suite 3

Nevada City, CA 95959

Telephone: 530-265-8071

Fax: 530-265-2100

Email: planser@2prudential.com

Note: The Nevada County Board of Realtors publishes a newsletter, "Real News" six times/year.

Nevada County Community Network

P.O. Box 2329

Nevada City, CA 95959

Main office: 10113 Joerschke Drive, Suite 3, Grass Valley, CA 95945

Telephone: 530-274-8100

Fax: 530-274-5639

Email: officmgr@nccn.net

Home page: <http://www.nccn.net>

Nevada Irrigation District

James P. Chatigny, General Manager

1036 W. Main Street, P.O. Box 1019

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Telephone: 530-273-6185

Fax: 530-477-2646

Email: chatigny@nid.dst.ca.us

APPENDIX G: MEDIA CONTACTS

Television

KCRA Channel 3

3 Television Circle

Sacramento, CA 95814

Telephone: 916-446-3333

KVIE Channel 6

P.O. Box 6

Sacramento, CA 95872-0006

Telephone: 916-929-5843

Fax: 916-929-7215

KXTV Channel 10

P.O. Box 10

Sacramento, CA 95812-0010

Telephone: 916-441-2345

Fax: 916-441-3145

Email: comments@kxztv.com

Note: "Mark Your Calendar," a 30 second public service announcement focusing on community events in the Channel 10 viewing area aired on a weekly basis. Submit event information via email or regular mail at least four weeks prior to event date.

Radio

KNCO 94.3 FM /KNCO Newstalk 83 AM

1255 East Main Street

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Telephone: 530-272-3424

KVMR Community Radio 89.5 FM

401 Spring Street

Nevada City, CA 95959

Contact: Alan Stahler

Telephone: 530-265-9073

Fax: 530-265-9077

Email: stahler@kvmr.org

Newspapers

The Union

11464 Sutton Way

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Contact: Tim Omarzu, Reporter

Telephone: 530-477-4237

Fax: 530-477-4292

Coming Events Calendar

Contact: Janet Lee, Coordinator

Telephone: 530-477-4203

Email: janetl@theunion.com

The Sacramento Bee/Neighbors Section

2100 Q Street, P.O. Box 15779

Sacramento, CA 95852

Contact: Vern Ingraham, Neighbors General Manager

Telephone: 916-348-2707

Fax (general news): 916-321-1109

Grace Karpa, Reporter

130 E. Main Street, Suite C

Grass Valley, CA 95945

Telephone: 530-273-5301

Fax: 530-273-5302

Note: The Neighbors Section is published on Thursdays and Sundays, focusing on news in the Grass Valley/Nevada City area.

The Wildwood Independent

11270 Pleasant Valley Road

Penn Valley, CA 95946

Contact: Mike Dobbins, Managing Editor

Telephone: 530-432-2614

Fax: 530-432-2747

Email: twimike@jps.net

Note: The Wildwood Independent is a privately owned, independent publication which is mailed to all members of Lake Wildwood Association, Lake Wildwood residents and advertisers twice each month. Circulation: approximately 6,000.

APPENDIX H: ENVIRONMENTAL/CITIZEN GROUPS

Banner Mountain Homeowner's Association & Greenhorn Road Association

Note: The Banner Mountain Homeowner's Association publishes a newsletter about 4x/ year.

Nevada County Land Trust

418A Broad Street, P.O. Box 2088

Nevada City, CA 95959

Telephone: 530-265-0430

Email: landtrst@nccn.net

Rural Quality Coalition

P.O. Box 1346

Nevada City, CA 95959

Telephone: 530-265-0642

Sane Water Policies Volunteer Monitoring/Citizens against Surfactants

The Sierra Nevada Group of the Sierra Club

15821 Kimberly Court

Nevada City, CA 95959-9417

Telephone: 530-478-0117

Note: The Sierra Nevada Group publishes a newsletter (*Sierra Uplift*) every other month.

South Yuba River Citizen's League

Shawn Garvey, Executive Director

240 Commercial Street, Suite E/P.O. Box 841

Nevada City, CA 95959

Telephone: 530-265-5961

Fax: 530-265-6232

Email: syrcl@syrcl.org

Web site: <http://www.syrcl.org>

APPENDIX I: U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION

Michelle Schutz, Remedial Project Manager

USEPA, Region 9 - Superfund Division

75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-7-2)

San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Telephone: 415-744-2393 Fax: 415-744-1917

Email: schutz.michelle@epa.gov

Catherine McCracken, Community Involvement Specialist

USEPA, Region 9 - Superfund Division, Office of Community Involvement

75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-3)

San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Telephone: 415-744-2182 Fax: 415-744-1796

Email: mccracken.catherine@epa.gov

Kara Christenson, Attorney

USEPA, Region 9 - Office of Regional Counsel

75 Hawthorne Street (ORC-2)

San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Telephone: 415-744-1330 Fax: 415-744-1041

Email: christenson.kara@epa.gov

Leo Kay, Press Officer

USEPA, Region 9 - Office of Media Relations

75 Hawthorne Street (CGR-1)

San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Telephone: 415-744-2201 Fax: 415-744-1605

Email: kay.leo@epa.gov

References

Auburn California Historical Overview Web Site:
<http://www.blk4est.com/auburn/historical/histover.htm>

California Department of Finance (DOF). 1999. <http://www.dof.ca.gov>

Nevada County. 1995. *Nevada County General Plan*. December 1995.

Nevada County Community Network Web site: <http://www.nccn.net>

Nevada County Gold Web site: <http://www.ncgold.com>

United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1992. *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*. EPA Publication No. EPA/540/R-92/009. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response: Washington, DC.

LAVA CAP MINE, 14501 LAVA CAP MINE ROAD

Latitude: 39 13 41 Longitude: 120 58 11.5,



PRODUCED BY: USEPA Region 9, FIRM Branch, GIS Center

DATE: March 17, 1999

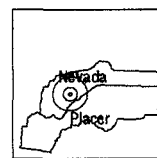
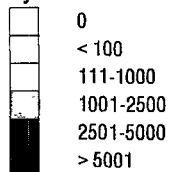
SOURCES:

Population Density:
PL94-171, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census

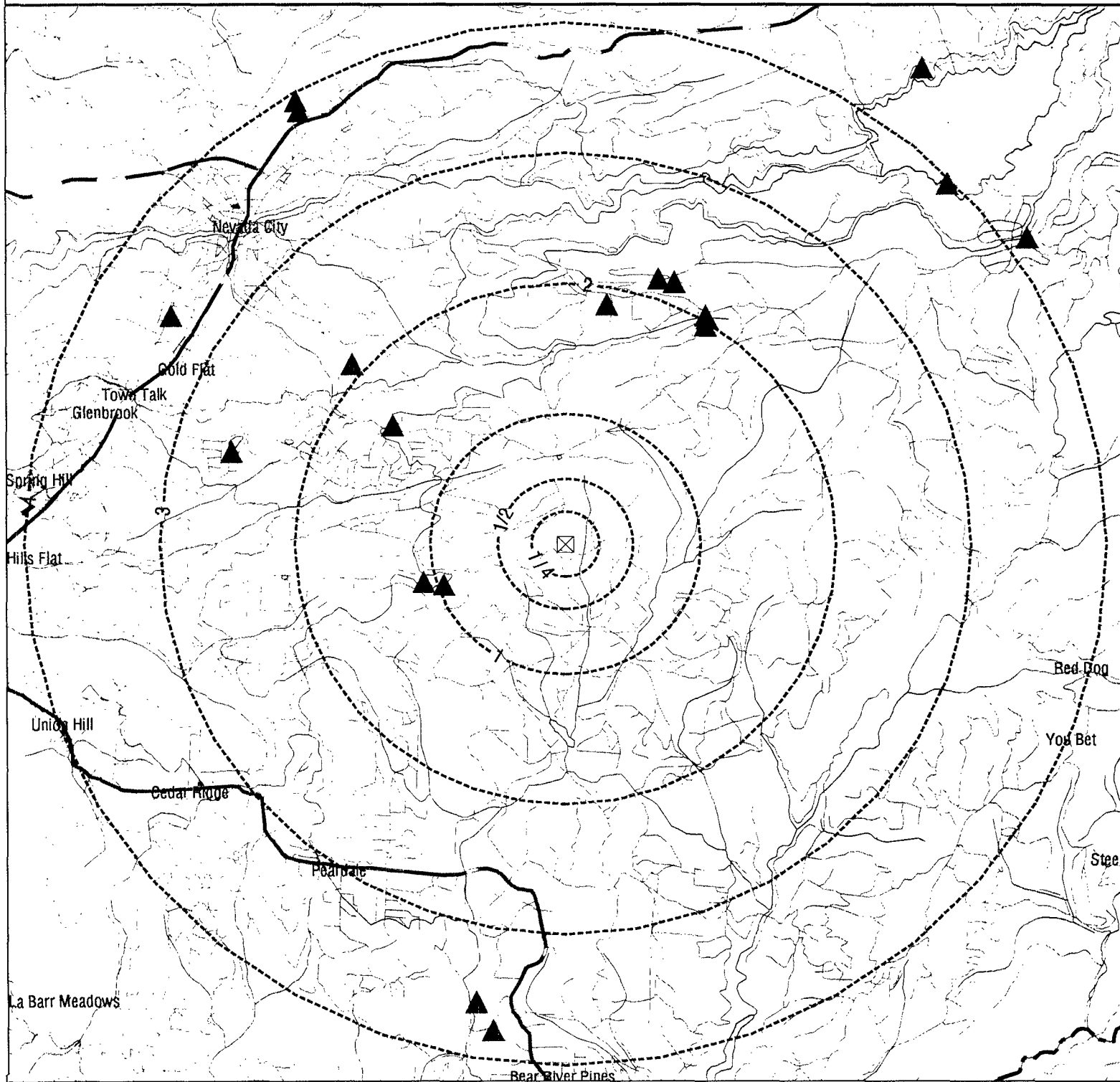
▲ Drinking Water Supply Wells

● Threatened and Endangered Species

Population Density per Square Mile
by Census Block



NOTE: Radius increments in Miles.



LAVA CAP MINE, 14501 LAVA CAP MINE ROAD

Latitude 39 13 41 Longitude 120 58 11 5,



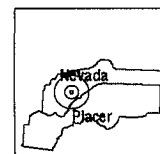
PRODUCED BY USEPA Region 9 FIRM Branch GIS Center
DATE March 17 1999

SOURCES

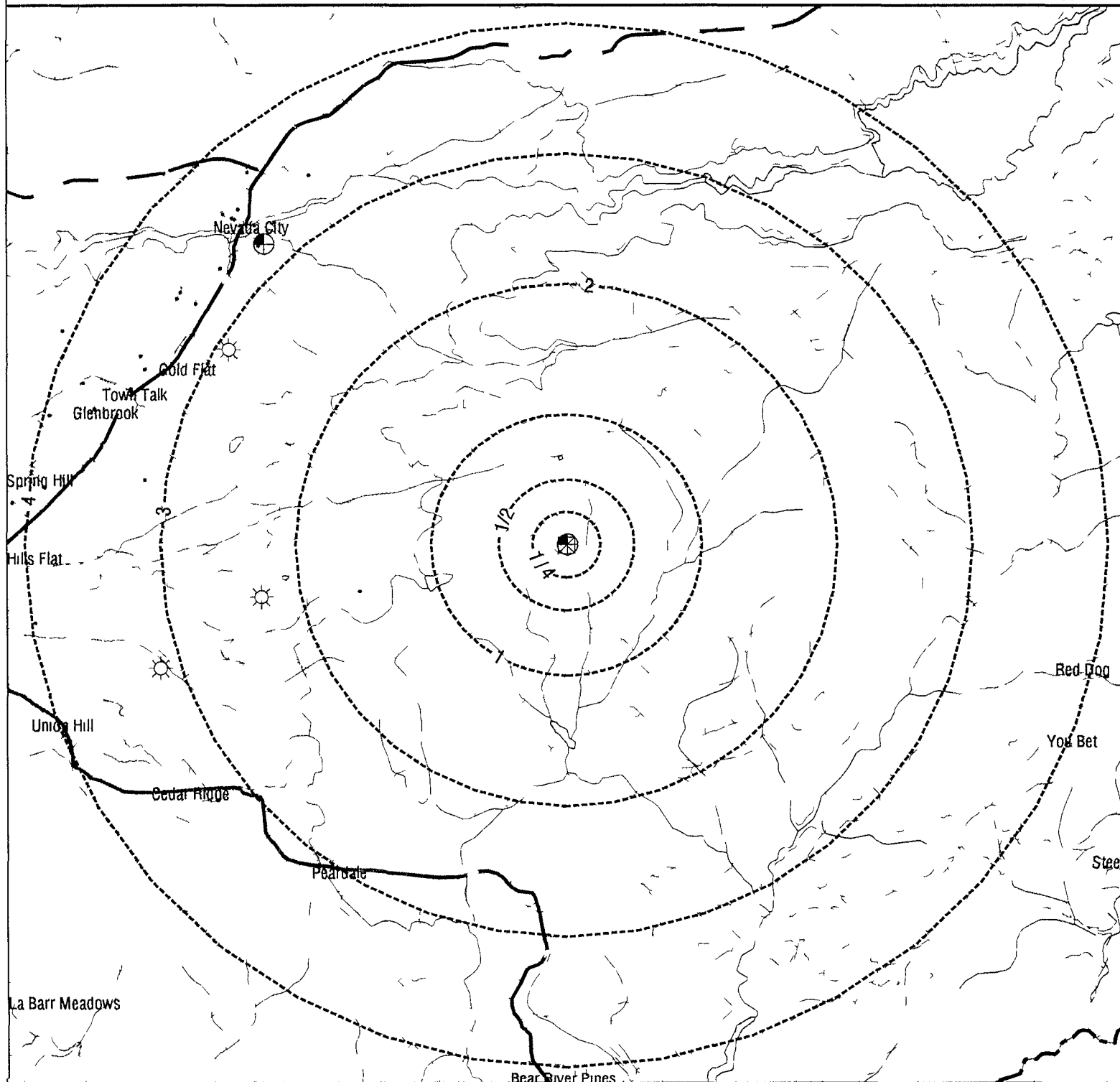
NPL 1996
National Priority List (Superfund)
CERCLIS 1996
Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
RCRA 1996
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
PCS 1995
National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
TRIS 1993
Toxic Release Inventory
LUST State Water Resource Control Board 1997
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Known Regulated Activities

- | | | | |
|--|-----------|--|----------------|
| | NPL | | NPDES Facility |
| | NPL point | | NPDES Outfall |
| | CERCLA | | TRI |
| | RCRA LQG | | LUST |
| | RCRA TSD | | |



NOTE Radius increments in Miles



LAVA CAP MINE, 14501 LAVA CAP MINE ROAD

Latitude: 39 13 41 Longitude: 120 58 11.5,



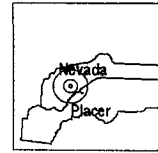
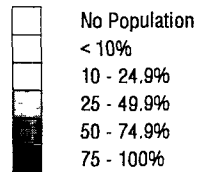
PRODUCED BY: USEPA Region 9, FIRM Branch, GIS Center

DATE: March 17, 1999

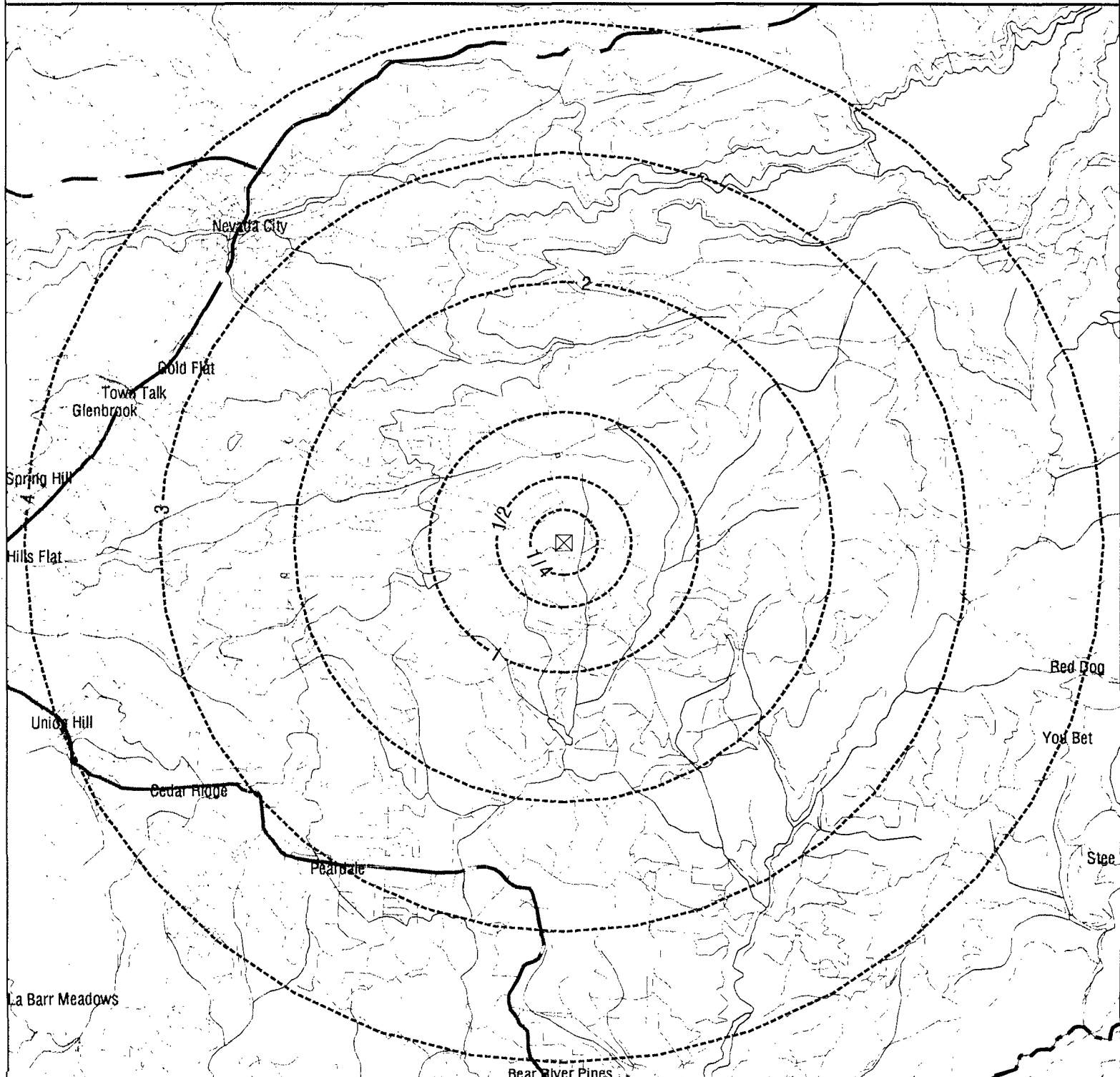
SOURCES:

Poverty Distribution:
STF3A, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census.

Percent of Population Living Below Poverty Level by Census Blockgroup



NOTE: Radius increments in Miles.



LAVA CAP MINE, 14501 LAVA CAP MINE ROAD

Latitude: 39 13 41 Longitude: 120 58 11.5,



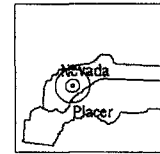
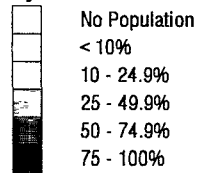
PRODUCED BY: USEPA Region 9, GIS Center

DATE: March 17, 1999

SOURCES:

Minority Distribution:
PL94-171, Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census

Minority Distribution as Percent of Total Population by Census Block



NOTE: Radius increments in Miles.

